society revel in carnival frolics Congressmen and lebbyists toil like beavers in grabbing land and gobbling up railways and telegraphs, and in incessantly drawing up bills and resolutions with a velocity which would make one think that the fate of the American people depended upon whether Pomeroy swallowed up another million of acres or Cushing or Butler drove a lucrative bargain. But these faithful servants of the public have, too, their social ambitions. Their wives and daughters run the gauntlet of receptions, call in squads on the opéra bouffe fash-Jonable officials, and never weary of beasting of their acquaintance with the Minister from the Barbary States, and look forward with delight to the arrival of the Envoy from Japan. In mentioning these Washington receptions it s, perhaps, kind and well to speak only of the picturesqueness and gorgeousness of titles and toilets, without entering into invidious particulars. But there is in reality an undercurrent of rettenness, a smell of Post Office and stationery contracts, a fragrance of land grabbing and grasping, which, mingled with the mincing tones of the remnants of the old régime and the shoddies and foreign legations, supply the richest elements of opera bouffe.

New York does not claim to be perfection, but certainly our best people do not, as is the case in Washington, fill the land with ostentatious clamor about every small reception, nor roll in the dust when they happen to come Into the presence of some foreign or domestic magnate or fossil dowager of the Southern times. But while Washington, as the national capital, should set the tone to the country, it as painfully deficient in that intellectual and refined distinction which gives grace to society here. And not only is that snebbery with which all societies are more or less inflicted enthroned there in all the pomp of a systematic adulation, but even the highest national objects seem to dwarf before the childish importance given to a series of balls, dinners and receptions. Washington presents really at the present moment a grotesque mixture of the bad features of the old as of the new regime, and instead of gravitating toward the simplicity and integrity of its early days, which would give it dignity and grandeur, it approaches the mongrel reign of a Soulouque and a species of Asiatic chaos in which are combined a subserviency to rank and power on the one hand and a lack of culture and integrity on the other.

Our City Markets.

There is a good deal of excitement among market men, property owners and producers of market material about the order to sell the market property owned by the city. Several meetings have been held in the up-town wards, the residents of which propose to erect markets at various suitable points. The prospect of our public markets being destroyed has stirred up our Long Island farmers. They held a very important meeting at Jamaica the other day, and they are going to hold another. Men of mark and men of money are represented at these gatherings. Their views will naturally have some weight in deciding the question where they are to carry their products in future, should Washington Market be demolished, for instance. There is, therefore, a good deal of embarrassment in this business The impression seems to be that we shall have no public markets at all. Cannot the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund make a provision in the sale that certain portions of the lands shall be devoted to public markets? That would cover points which seem to be the source of trouble and discontent.

We want to see all the old, dilapidated, disgraceful markets swept away, and something Recent-something worthy of this great metropolis-erected in their place. If this movement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be carried through to the extent of giving us respectable markets, either erected by private enterprise or by the city govern ment, the whole community will have reason to rejoice. In all the world, including our own portion of it, there is nothing in the shape of public markets in any great city, or even in mities or towns of smaller pretensions, that cannot put to shame the markets of New York. Now, however, there seems to be a revolution coming in our market system, and apparently a very wholesome one. By throwing open to competition the right to establish markets in mifferent parts of the city the public will enjoy conveniences not known under the present system, while Washington Market, located down town, is the great mart where the finest meats from our abattoirs, the choicest game from the West and the freshest vegetables from the Long Island farms are to be procured.

The market question has thus been sprung mpon us, awakening some new ideas upon a very old subject—the maintenance of the inner man and his gastronomic comforts.

THE TROTTING CONGRESS.-A congress of delegates from the trotting associations of the country convened at Buffalo on Wednesday last, and we give this morning the result of their deliberations in a new code of laws for observance during the coming year and for all time should they be found to meet the requirements of this progressive age. This code is a great improvement on the one in vogue last year. We hope the various associtions in the United States and Canada will be successful in carrying out to the letter all the gules and regulations made by the convention, and that hereafter the clamor of the past about frauds on the trotting turf will no longer be beard.

MRS. WOODHULL has already "gone for" Bingham, in a reply, which we publish elsewhere, to his woman suffrage report, and which certainly ought to crush that gentleman, if long sentences and massive adjectives can do it. We don't think that the eloquent peroration, however, will affect him at all. If it were a tearful appeal or a heartrending wail from the crushed sex we might have some hope; but the truth is. Bingham is too thick-hided to be Influenced by long words or cumbersome sentences or imposing adjectives. Mrs. Woodhall must first try the effect of tears. The fruitful river of the eye is her strongest hand in this game, and we would advise her, when she appears on the floor of the House next Monday to advocate her cause, as we hope she will be allowed to do, that she appear like Niobe, and if the hard-hearted monsters are still obstinate, then let her "bring on her bears."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Gambetta's Instructions to the Prefects of the Departments.

COUNT BISMARCK'S PROTEST.

The Protest Denounced as an Insolent Pre tension of the Prussian Minister.

PROSECUTE THE WAR TO DEATH.

Powers of the Bordeaux Delegation Withdrawn by the Paris Government.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDBAUX, Feb. 4, 1871. I am enabled to state to the New York Herarn that instructions were issued yesterday by M. Gambetta to the Prefects of Departments requesting a strict execution of the electoral disqualification

BISMARCK'S PROTEST AGAINST THE ELECTORAL DIS-QUALIFCATION DECREE.

An official note from Count Von Bismarck, dated Versailles, February 3, points M. Gambetta to the decree issued by him declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the empire as a corroboration of the fears expressed by M. Favre that the elections will not be free; in consequence of which, continues the Count, proposed the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by M. Favre." The note concludes with a protest from Bismarck against the decree, and the statement that the Germans will only recognize an Assembly composed of freely elected

GAMBETTA DENOUNCES BISMARCE'S PROTEST AS AN INSOLENT PRETENSION. Count Bismarck having protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux government M. Gambetta has made a reply, in which he warmly defends that document, and says:-"It frustrates the plans of Bismarck and accomplices, the fallen dynasty, and the insolent pretension of the Prassian Minister to interfere with the constitution of a French Assembly." The best justification of the Bordeaux government is the public meeting of last night. which resolved on a mass demonstration to-morrow to formally request M. Gambetta to accept the presi-

the war to the death. BORDEAUX DELEGATION DEPRIVED OF ITS POWERS. The Gaulois, of Brussels, of to-day says the Paris government has withdrawn the powers of the Bor-

dency of a committee of public safety, and prosecute

CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. A preliminary electoral meeting, which had been held in Paris, decided in favor of the following candidates for the National Assembly:-Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Quinct, Gambetta, Soissat and Dorian, The members of the Paris Bourse have published a list of ninety military, naval, literary and legal celebrities to be submitted to the great electoral meeting. The rentes were quoted at 50f. 25c.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES NOT CANDIDATES. It is now said the Orleans Princes will not accept of candidatures for the French National Assembly. GARIBALDI A CANDIDATE. Carinaldi has accepted the candidacy for the repre-

sentation of Nice in the National Assembly. REPUBLICAN DELEGATES ARRIVING. Delegates from the republican committees throughout France are arriving at Bordeaux.

PARIS.

ALL QUIET IN THE CITY.

Twenty-Three Thousand Persons Have Applied to Leave the Capital.

EXTENT OF THE GERMAN CAPTURES

Further Arrangements Making to Supply Paris With Food.

Attempted Assassination of General Trochu.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 4, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the New York HERALD that travellers who left Paris on Wednesday arrived at Brussels yesterday. They report

THE CITY QUIET. There was some slight disorder upon the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, but the rioters were easily appeased. There was great difficulty in procuring food, and 23,000 persons have already asked for permission to leave the city.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF PARIS. The Foreign Office announces that an offer has

seen made to Count Bismarck and M. Favre to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangements to be under the superintendence of French and German

PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIEL CAPTURED IN PARIS. It is now known that about 180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 1,500 cannon and 400 field pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine and the rolling stock of the rallways were also appropriated by the Germans.

TROCHU'S LIFE ATTEMPTED. It was reported in Brussels yesterday that an attempt had been made at Paris to assassinate General Trochu. The General's orderly officer was killed. but he himself was not injured.

BOURBAKI.

Contradictory Statements Relative to the Condition of the Injured General.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1871. About a week ago the readers of the New York HERALD were apprised of the attempted suicide of General Bourbaki. His condition since then has been variously stated. From the following telegrams the readers may judge for themselves as to whether the General is alive or dead.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL BOURBAST. A despatch from Brussels, dated February 3, says that the Gaulois has a telegram announcing that General Bourbaki has died from the wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

NO CONFIRMATION OF BOURBARI'S DEATH. There is no confirmation as yet of the rumor emanating from the Gautous of the death of General

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Marshal MacMahon's Denial of the Use of Explosive Bullets by the French.

GERMAN MARCH ON HAVRE.

The Bridges on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad Repaired.

LYONS STILL FOR WAR.

Arrival of the Bighteenth French

Army Corps at Lyons. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1871. It has been ascertained that the Times' state

ment of

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE as regards the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry. and the transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany, is incorrect. The truth is that the Germans are. under the proposed terms, to keep Alsace and the fortress of Metz. The indemnity demanded of M. Thiers in November was four milliards of francs, a figure which it is possible has been doubled since

that date. MARSHAL MACMAHON'S DENIAL OF THE USE OF EX-

PLOSIVE BULLETS. Marshal MacMahon in a published letter denies the truth of the Prussian assertions that the French at the battle of Woerth used explosive bullets and that the French wounded were allowed to cross Belgian territory.

THE PRUSSIANS MARCHING ON HAVRE. It is said that a force of 5,000 Prussians is at Yvetot, marching on Havre. They report that other corps are following them. PARIS AND STRASBOURG RAILROAD BRIDGES RE-

SARREBOURG, France, Feb. 3, 1871. The bridges on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad have been restored, and all trains are now running between Epernay and Nancy.

The Escaped French Army Corps at Lyons-The City Auxious to Continue the War. BORDEAUX, Feb. 4, 1871.

General Bellot, commander of the Eighteenth French corps, has arrived at Lyons. He reports that the retreat of the Army of the East was caused by the want of provisions and munitions, the effect of the armistice LYONS STILL FOR WAR.

There have been demonstrations of an extremely warnke character on the part of the people of Lyons, thousands of whom have assembled in public meetings and paraded the streets with shouts of "Vive la guerre" and "Vive la commune."

EUGENIE.

THE EMPRESS STILL AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1871. The following despatch will point out to the readers of the HERALD the unreliability of the many flying rumors regarding the movements of

THE EMPRESS STILL AT CHISCLIFURST.

The report that the ex-Empress Eugénie has left her residence at Chiselhurst for the Continent proves to be without foundation in fact; as does

ANOTHER REPORT that M. Henry Couti, formerly the private secre tary to the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived in England on a special mission.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. In Session After Adjournment-France Still

The members accredited by the different governments signatory to the Treaty of Paris in 1856, on the Black Sea navigation question, assembled yesterday after the adjournment, which took place on fuesday, January 31.

All the Powers were represented in the assemblage with the exception of France. The deliberations were prolonged, lasting several hours, but no practical results are known to have

peen reached. The next session will be held on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

THE QUESTION OF THE DANUBE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russian Report of the Action of the London Conference-The European Commission in Force and the Great Powers in Union. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1871.

It is stated upon reliable authority that the London Conference, having considered the treaty in relation to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, excludes it from its future deliberations on the Danubian question.

The European Commission having charge of the navigation of that river therefore remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objection, and the Porte has given its consent.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Provincial Independence in Remonstrance the Sultan.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1871. Telegrams from St. Petersburg, dated in the Russian capital this morning, have been received in this

The despatches announce the prevalence of a report to the effect that the government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Porte for a peaceable

discussion by the two governments of the subject of the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Extra Parliamentary Exposition in England-

Native Friends and Alien Foes in America.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day remarks were made by Messrs. Samuel Robert Groves and William Rathbone, members of Parliament from Liverpool, the former conservative and the latter liberal in politics, in which the hope was expressed "that the new American Minister, Mr. Schenck, would be enabled to settle the question of the Alabama claims in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Great

Both gentlemen agreed in the expression of the conviction that "all native born Americans cherish an affection for England, and that it was the alien residents of the United States alone who were hos-tile to Great Britain."

FIRE AT WAVEFLEY, L. I.

On Thursday night the house, with its contents belonging to S. R. Crandall, of Waverley, L. L., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$2,200 in a bankrupt company. The family had been absent from the house for several days, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HAYTI.

Herald Special Report from Portau-Prince.

Disasters to British Vessels in the Harbor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, JA., Feb. 4, 1871.

I have received from the HERALD special correspondent at Port au Prince a message, dated the 1st inst., announcing the following marine disasters :--

The British bark Cleopatra, which has been for some time past loading logwood in the harbor of St. Mark, suddenly sprung a leak that could not be got under control, and finding the vessel rapidly filling she was towed ashore. She was condemned and was to be sold at auction on the 2d inst.

The British bark Marmion, from Liverpool, with 400 tons of slates, which were badly stowed away between fore and main masts, has been so severely strained that the vessel is almost broken in two

The Steamer Hornet at Port au Prince-Her Crew Deserting Her-The Country Quiet-Commercial Distresses.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, 1871. Haytien advices of the 1st have been received.

A Spanish war steamer was watching closely the Cuban steamer Hornet, which was at Port au Prince flying American colors day and night. The crew of the Hornet were making preparations to embark for the United States, their passages having been taken.

The country was quiet and the people satisfied with the condition of affairs. Worms had destroyed the cotton plant in the Artibonite district.

Commerce was suffering, the premium on gold was increasing and the deliveries of produce were lighter than ever before known.

THE CROWN OF GERMANY. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

Imperial Thanks to the Prussian Legislature-Message of the Emperor William-The War May Be Continued. BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1871.

I am enabled to report by cable telegram, to the HERALD the very interesting fact that the President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet read to that body yesterday a reply from the Emperor William to the loyal and congratulatory address presented to him upon the occasion of his assumption of the imperial crown of Germany.

The Emperor expresses his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and also a fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new empire. Though there is now, he says, prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there is ground for hope of the re-establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still at necessary on the part of the German people."

The Cotton Supply. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3, 1871. There has arrived the steamship Erin from New York, January 18, with 2,594 bales of cotton.

UNITED ITALY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. No Mission to Versailles-Legislation on the

Papal Guarantees Bill. FLORENCE, Feb. 4, 1871 I am enabled to report to the HERALD by cable to

day that the efforts of the neutral Powers to intervene in the peace negotiations at Versailles encounter great difficulties. There is no truth in the re-TAbsent-Anxious Debate, but No Positive port that Chevaller Nigra goes to Versailles for the purpose of mediating between Bismarck and Favre. The first clause of the Papal guarantees bill has been carried through the Chamber of Deputies.

GENERAL PLEASONTON

Complimentary Banquet at Delmonico's.

Commercial and Professional Leaders Honoring the Revenue Commissioner-Speeches of General Pleasonton, Calvin T. Hulburd, Judge Pierrapout and Others.

The newly-appointed Internal Revenue Commis sioner, General Alfred Pleasanton, arrived in this city a few days since, and he has been recipient of two splendid testimonials appreciation in which he is held the leading bankers and capitalists of this city. On Friday evening Mr. Peter Lorillard gave, at his residence, a princely reception to General Pleasonton. The elite of New York were there. and manifested their approval of the action of General Grant in appointing General Pleasonton Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A number of the most eminent capitalists, mer-A number of the most eminent capitalists, merchants, bankers and professional men tendered to General Pleasonton a complimentary banquet, which came of last evening at Delmonico's. The object of the demonstration was to show to Congress the opinion in which the income tax is held in this city. General Pleasonton being one of the first public officers to advocate its abolition, he is made the object of special regard. Many of those present were among the largest tax payers in the country, and, though they were all in favor of supporting the government by a judicious course of taxation, they were opposed to the income tax as inquisitorial and unjust.

opposed to the income tax as inquisitorial and unjust.

Mr. William E. Dodge presided. Among those present were Isaac Sherman, Hiram Barney, Paul W. Spofford, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, Joseph F. Daly, Charles A. Lamont, John H. Sherwood, Nathaniel Sands, G. H. Barnard, John Jacob Astor, John Falconer, John E. Hamilton, Charles Lanier, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward S. Jaffray, E. W. Stoughton, Wm. M. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, Peter Lorlllard, F. A. Sands, Paul Rufus Ingalls, Calvin T. Huiburd, Judge Curtis, Dr. Isaac Taylor, Protessor Barnard, Charles H. Marshall, James M. Brown, Edwards Pierrepont and John D. Jones.

When the dinner was over, Horace Greeley, being called upon, made a few remarks, and, in conclusion, desired the company to join him in a toast, and gave the health of their honored guest, General Picasonton.

Pieasonton.

General Pleasonton replied that he felt highly honored at being the recipient of so much kindness. He felt distrustful, when his name was first mentioned for the position, as to the advisability of appointing a military man to so high a civic position. But he found that the same rules which govern the soldier also govern the business man. The same discipline was necessary, and those who observed the fact the most were the most successful. By applying to government offices the measures practised by business men he would endeavor to gain the confidence of the people.

Mr. Calvin T. Hulburd was next called upon, he said he came to this city last Angust to construct a new post office and court house, and it was his intention they should be flashed during the present generation. Congress should give the appropriations faster and could make a better annual show by being economical. If Congress allowed he would erect a building that would be a credit not only to the city but the country.

Judge Pierrepont questioned the honesty of the Congress that continued the income tax beyond the time specified in the act. He compimented General Pleasonton on his beldness in opposing the tax, in the face of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasorty was in favor of it.

Similar remarks characterizing the tax as inquisi-

sury was in favor of it.

Similar renearks characterizing the tax as inquisitorial and unjust were made by Chauncey M. Depew, President Barnard (Columbia College), William E. Dodge, John C. Hamilton and others, all of whom inged upon Congress the necessity of its immediate repeat

A BOSTON THEATRE BURNED.

Total Destruction by Fire of the Adelphi Theatre and Parks' Hotel.

Several Lives Supposed to be Lost-The Career of the Adelphi-A Fish Trap, a Varieties and a Legitimate Temple of Thospis.

BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871. One of the most disastrous conflagrations in Bo ton for a long time took place about midnight tonight. It originated in the Adelphi theatre, and then communicated to Parks' Hotel, owned by Billy Parks, which is immediately adjoining. The theatre was burned from pit to dome, together with all its contents, and the greater portion of the hotel was ruined with either fire or water. The loss on the theatrical edifice itself was about \$35,000, and the wardrobes and scenery were worth nearly as much more. The hotel, which was owned and carried on by William D. Parks, was worth, together with the furniture, about \$50,000 or more, and between fire and water it is not worth one quarter of that

When the flames burst out there was a simultaneous rush of todgers from the hotel and a perfect avaianche of baggage and furniture from the windows. The performance in the theatre had closed an hour and an half before, but there were fears that some of the stage men or occupants were caught in the burning element. Whether those fears are to be realized or not it is impossible to determine now, but at this rate hour there are fears that there has been a loss of life scarcely less horrible than at the burning of the Spottswood Hotel in Richmond. The human fatality, if there has been any, is in the theatre; for it is known that all the occupants of the hotel were warned of their danger in time.

The Adelphi was a young theatre, but a very popular one in Boston. It was first a place of amusement under the name of Andrew's Hall, and, on account of its spacious interto central location, was very popular and as a profitable haven for popular minerant showmen. Subsequent to this P. T. Barnum got possession of the property, and, with an overgrown sait water fish, run the place as a mammoth whale pen. This enterprise did not pay on ac count of the death of the whale, and when Barnum left it another showman, named Wentworth, revived the establishment and run it for a year or two. After he had run it out John Stetson the proprietor of the Howard Athenseum, leased the place, and, under his general direction, the place has ever since been run profitably for all by various managers. The last manager, and the one that has of late and who was in the future to have the direction, is John L. Wall. But the old and time honored temple of amusement is a matter of history now. There have been many good enterainments there and great many poor ones.

As for the hotel there is not much to be said about it, except that it was a very good one, and still not a very popular one.

The turning up of the rains at daybreak will reieve the anxiety of many who fear that their friends are among the rutes.

JAMAICA. The West India Cable Fleet.

least here on Monday, and will remain at sea until the lost Porto Rico cable is recovered. A SOUTHERN RAILROAD HORROR.

Fearful Bisaster on the Jackson Bailrond-

The Particulars Suppressed by the Rail-

The cable fleet, with Sir Charles Bright on board

KINGSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

road Mauagers. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1871. Another terrible accident is reported on the Jackson Rathroad, two sleeping cars of the Northern bound train having been thrown from the track and badly smashed. A large number of passengers are reported to have been injured, many of them se-

reported to have been injured, many of their se-verely.

The railroad authorities seem to have smothered effectually the particulars of this calamity.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON. Breaking Up of the Ice at Cruger's-Four

ALBANY, Feb 4, 1871. A special despatch to the Sunday Morning Press from Peekskill says that the fee in the Hudson at Cruger's moved this afternoon, with about 150 fishermen upon it. At the same time a tremendous gale f wind prevailed. The fishermen, in a nation, rushed for the shore, and at last accounts four of them were known to have perished

Men Drowned.

WATCHING CYRILLE DICH.

A handsome gold watch and chain were presented to Cyrille Dion last evening at Cris. O'Connor's Biihard Hall, on Fourteenth street. The presentation was made by Colonei Fellowes, Assistant District Attorney, accompanied by a few appropriate re-Attorney, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks. On the inside of the case the following words are inscribed:—"Presented to Cyrille Dion by William McKay and Cris. O'Connor, January 1s, 1871." The watch is valued at \$500. A number of prominent gentlemen and politicians were present and a general good time ensued. Rudolphe and Garnier were both present, and seemed much pleased at the deservedly good luck of their brother professional.

WATER FOR WASHINGTON.

The City Council of the Capital in Gotham. A number of gentlemen of the Common Council of Washington came to New York yesterday to inspect the water meters in use here and at Brooklyn

spect the water meters in use here and at Brooklyn to test the capacity of the meters for recording with accuracy the quantity of water used in any house or premises in which they may be set up.

It is the intention, if these gentlemen find the meters reliable, to recommend their introduction into Washington and charge consumers in proportion to the quantity of water they use.

The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—D. M. Davis and Donald McCatera, of the Board of Aldermen; C. M. Barton, George J. Bassett, John F. Murray and Samuel P. Robertson, of the Common Council. The President is Alderman Donald McCathran, and the Secretary is Mr. N. Sands, of the Sunday Gazette. The committee are accompanied by several gentlemen from Washington, including Mr. Henry Larmen, Inspector of Water Works.

THE UNION HOME RAFFLE.

The distribution in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for Soldiers' Orphans took place yesterday afternoon at Davidson's, Broadway, Messrs England, A. D. Conover, John Ward and Landon acting as a committee in charge. The drawing was completed without the occurrence of any unpleasantness. Those who had their tickets were awarded the prizes before they left the building. The first prize—a five-stone diamond ring, centre stone 114 carat—fell to Speaker Hitchman. John Hoey had three tickets and was fortunate enough to secure two prizes out of the three. George H. Purser got a fine diamond and enamel gold hunting lady's watch. Comproller Connolly, E. D. Bassford and Judge Scott were also among the winners. William M. Tweed had the pleasure of getting prize 137, which was of no greater value than a garnet and pear ring, of trifling worth. Previous to the drawing of the prizes there was considerable delay, owing to the fact that the tickets by some bungling operation fell out of "the grand jury." The 200 prizes awarded are valued at \$8,000.

A STEPFATHER'S BRUTALITY.

Thomas Ford, an Irish laborer, was committed resterday by Justice Voorbies, Williamsburg, for having on the previous night committed an aggravated assault on the person of his stepdaughter, vated assault on the person of his seepanagater, Anne Burke, a girl of sixteen, whom he kicked in the abdomen, inflicting serious internal injuries, and whose right arm he dislocated. While attempting to defend her daugiter Mrs. Ford was also terribly bearen by the inhuman wretch. Ford will remain in the county juil until Miss Burke recovers sufficiently to appear against him.

SHOT BY A COURT-ZAN. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4, 1871.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 4, 1871.

Nettie Brown, a young woman, formerly from Zanesville, Ohio, shot her barangour, Jeff. Gliman, river engineer, this forencon. Gliman says it was done while be was asteep, and the girl says it was while he was in the act of striking at her with a hatchet. Gliman is not dead yet, that the surgeous think he cannot survive. The girl gave herself up and is in the city tookup.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SUCCESS OF THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Practical Route for a Canal Discovered.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA

Potosi Captured and in

KINGSTON, Ja., Feb. 4, 1871. Panama dates of January 24 have come to hand by

Ruins.

an arrival from Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad was again submerged near Bujio in three feet water. No trains were passing

over the road from shore to shore. A proposition to raise a loan of fifty millions of dollars has been made in the Peruvian Congress. A great drought is reported at Buenos Ayres.

In Uruguay the revolution continues. The government forces had attacked Cocio and lost 150 men A smart shock of earthquake has been felt at Guayaquil; no particulars. From Aspinwall comes a statement that Captain

Selfridge, of the Darien Expedition, writes from

Paya, in the interior, on the 13th of January,

that he has discovered a route for a canal, the summit of which is but three nundred feet above the ocean. The route commences near the mouth of the Advices from Rollyia state that La Paz was still held by the revolutionists. Morales, their leader, was organizing forces at Sicasica. Emigration is discontinued and trade was paralyzed. Potosi nad been captured, after six hours' fighting, by the

who lost 500 men in killed

alone. The cliv was pillaged for three days, and all manner of strockies committed by the drunken soldiers. Cotonel Parente and two officers of General Ren-

revolutionists,

lon's staff have been shot.

flocking from all the provinces to unite with the revolutionists. A battle is imminent. MANITOBA.

Dreadful Rayages of the Smallpex.

Potosi is in ruins. Fifty thousand Indians are

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 4, 1871. The following has been received here from St. The Manitoban of the 21st ult. has been received

The Maniloban of the 21st ult, has been received and contains confirmatory news of the ravages of the smalpox in Saskatchewan. Mr. W. F. Clark, of the Hudson Bay service, arrived at Winnipeg on the 18th ult. He was forty-six days reaching there. He says upon the trail he heard nothing of the disease until reaching Victoria. At that place two daughters of Mr. McDougal, a Wesleyan mussionary, had fallen vicums to the scourge. Mr. McDougat himself had also been attacked. From Victoria upward the ravages had been great. Big Lake is almost depopulated, and most of the few survivors have left for the Plains. At this place 250 persons had died. The missionaries and sisters are doing a noble work among the unfortunates, but are comparatively of litte use on account of the smallness of their number. It is estimated that 2,000 people have fallen victims to the piague, including Indians.

g Buffaloes are reported to be very scarce, and many people are said to be in great want of food. The fludson Bay Company is feeding many of the unfortunates.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 5.

1865—James Devlin, a bounty jumper, executed of Governor's Island.

1864—Colt's firearms factory in Hartford, Conn., burned.....The Danes abandoned the Daneseverka.

newerke. 1856-Beiler of steamer Belle exploded and killed 1856—Beiler of steamer Belle exploded and killed thirty persons on the Sacramento river, Cal.
1842—The Bibury reservor, above Holmarth, Yorkshire, England, burst its banks, levelled four miles and many ranges of other buildings, and destroyed unety lives and property of the value of £800,000.
1849—Rome declared a republic.
1897—General Paoli, the Corsican pairiot, died.
1788—Sir Robert Peel, the English statesman, born.
1783—An earthquake destroyed Messina and other thousand Southern Italy and the lives of 40,000 persons.

persons.

1771—Rev. Dr. John Lingard, the historian, born.

1767—Battle of Plassey, which decided the conquest of India, occurred.

1721—Earl Stannope, soldier and statesman, died.

B. C. 46—Marcus Cato, the Roman philosopher, who, considering that the "name and dignity of man was only sustained by freedom," could not survive the independence of his country, committed suicide at Utica.

A.-Phalon's New Perfume,

I LOVE YOU. Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray strest. A.—For Binck Hends, Flesh Worms and Pimply Eruptions use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIM-PLE REMEDY. Sold by druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York.

A.-Balls and Parties .- Boots and Shoes for

A .- Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and A.-Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is

American Vessels Under Foreign Flag can be An Elegant Hair Dressing.—Chemical Analy-

ats has proved CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to contain the only substance in the vegetable world known for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth. Sold by druggists, hair drossing and fancy goods houses. A Positive Cure for Your Cough, Cold or Hourseness. SMITH & CO.'S PATENT TROCHES, sold by druggists. Take no other.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Mayana Lotters.

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Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures all Skin Dis-ses, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pumples, Piles, &c. Price 30 nts. Sold by all drugglets.
Depot, WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 6th av., corner 13th st.

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TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, is Wait street, New York.

The Grand Opera House Drawing will osilively take place on February 23. Ticzets, Scench, one obtained at the Commissioner's Office, 1,21. Broadway. Whitman's Jujubes for the Thront-They Are

War to the Kuife Threatens Europe Most people have war in their own dispositions while PHRESO, LOGICAL EXAMINATION at 509 Broad would of you how to queach